BookletChart

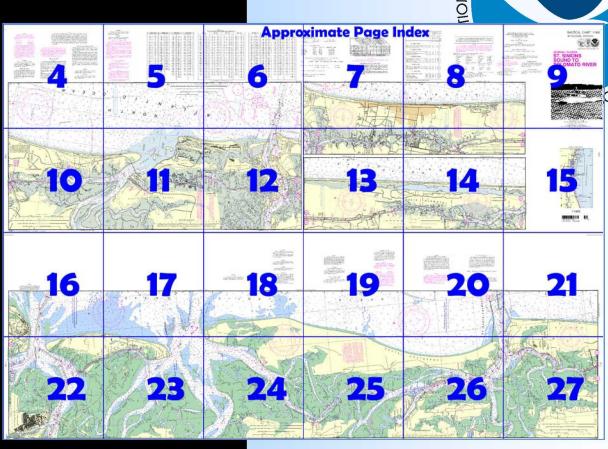
Intracoastal Waterway - St. Simons Sound to Tolomato River

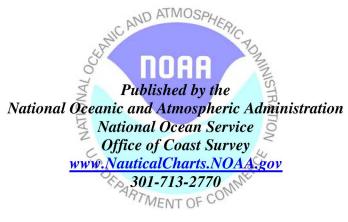
(NOAA Chart 11489)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ☑ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ☑ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.





What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart[™]?

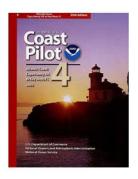
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 12 excerpts]

(220) From Mackay River, the waterway continues through **St. Simons Sound** and **Brunswick River**. 3.4 miles up Brunswick River is **Brunswick**, at which hotel accommodations, fuel, supplies, and repair facilities are available.

(221) The Intracoastal Waterway follows **Jekyll Creek** from Brunswick River to Jekyll Sound. The entrance is marked by a lighted range and protected by a jetty on its west side. Jekyll Island Range Front Light is 25 yards to

the west of this light. The jetty covers at high tide, but is marked by daybeacons. To enter, be guided by the range, lights, a buoy, and daybeacons.

(222) A marina at **Mile 683.6** has a pier with depths of 10 feet alongside. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, pump-out station and wet storage are available.

(223) **Mile 684.4.** A marina on the east side above the bridge had depths of 11 feet in the approach and alongside the piers. Berthage, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, pump-out station, marine supplies, wet and dry storage are available.

(224) **St. Andrew Sound,** which has the most hazardous exposure along the waterway south of Port Royal Sound, is very rough during periods of strong north, northeast, or east winds. A protected route bypassing St. Andrew Sound leaves the waterway at **Mile 686.0.** This alternate route passes through **Little Satilla River, Umbrella Cut, Umbrella Creek, Dover Cut, Dover Creek, Satilla River, Floyd Creek,** and rejoins the waterway in Cumberland River at **Mile 695.8**. The depths were 5.0 feet in Umbrella Cut, 4.0 feet in Umbrella Creek, 7.0 feet in Dover Creek, and 3.5 feet in Floyd Creek.

(225) Little Cumberland Island and Cumberland Island extend along the east side of the waterway from Mile 690.0 to Mile 714.0. The islands are a National Seashore Park. Persons wishing to visit must make arrangements with the National Park Service at St. Marys. (226) An anchorage, used by visitors to the National Seashore Park, in depths of 25 feet, mud bottom, is off Dungeness, on the west side of Cumberland Island, Mile 710.8. The anchorage is open to southwesterly winds, and the current is reported to attain a velocity of 2 knots. (229) Mariners are cautioned that the color of aids to navigation change to green on the right while following the ICW until the waterway enters Amelia River at Mile 714.3, thence the color of aids to navigation change to red on the right.

(230) A **regulated navigation area** has been established in Cumberland Sound in the vicinity of Kings Bay.

(232) At **Mile 719.8**, the waterway enters Kingsley Creek. Two bridges cross at **Mile 720.7**. The Railroad bridge, has a clearance of 5 feet; State Route A1A bridge, a clearance of 65 feet. Flood and ebb currents are normal to the bridge openings and velocities up to 2.5 knots on the flood and 3 knots on the ebb may be expected, especially with favoring winds. Caution is advised.

(233) At **Mile 722.8**, the waterway enters **South Amelia River** and for a distance of 4.5 miles the channel is narrow and winds through shoals and marsh islets. Although the channel is well marked by daybeacons and lights, it is the most difficult part of this section of the route. At low water, the extensive mudflats and oyster beds on each side of the channel are well defined.

(235) **Fort George River** is marked by daybeacons and trends southward from the waterway to Fort George Inlet.

(236) The **Kingsley Plantation**, a historical building and State park, is on the south side of Fort George River 0.7 mile southeastward of the Intracoastal Waterway. Good anchorage in 15 feet is available just southeastward of Daybeacon 5. The current is to be 3 knots.

(238) At **Mile 739.2**, Route 105 highway bridge has a clearance of 24 feet. Caution is advised at the bridge, because cross currents are encountered during both flood and ebb.

(240) Jacksonville; supply and repair facilities are available.

(241) The Intracoastal Waterway continues across St. Johns River and into **Pablo Creek.** There are strong tidal currents in the vicinity of the bridge. On the flood the current flows southward and at right angles to the bridge at 3.4 knots. On the ebb the current flows northward and sets 15° to the right of the axis of the channel at 5.2 knots.

(242) A marina is in the basin on south of the bridge. Transient berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, marine supplies, launch ramp are available. The depth in the approach was 10 feet, with 12 feet in the basin.

(245) A yacht basin is on the north of the bridge. Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, pump-out station, a launching ramp, marine supplies and wet and dry storage are available.

(248) Numerous snags and old piling, many covered at high water, are on both sides of the waterway for a distance of 5.7 miles from the vicinity of

Oak Landing, Mile 749.8, to **Palm Valley Landing, Mile 755.5**. Particular care should be taken to stay in the center of the channel.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas

Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buows.

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CALITION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.853" northward and 0.662" eastward to agree with this chart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.853" northward and 0.662" eastward to corrow with this phore. to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE S

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR. Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

Project Depths
12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet
Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to
Cross Bank, Florida Bay.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, southward from Norfolk, VA, and are indicated thus:

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast

Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation

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Corrected through NM Jan. 24/09. LNM Jan. 13/09

Corrected through NM Jan. 24/09, LNM Jan. 13/09

Corrected through NM Jan. 24/09, LNM Jan. 13/09

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

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The 'Rules of the Road' state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stem waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small oraft close to their bows.

NOTE A

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida or Savannah, Georgia.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS

The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart

is consulted.

Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.

When following the Intracoastal Waterway southward from Norfolk, VA to Cross Bank in Florida Bay, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.

A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wirecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard

RULES OF THE ROAD

(ABRIDGED)

Motorless craft have the right-of-way in almost all cases. Sailing vessels and motorboats less than sixty-five feet in length shall not hamper, in a narrow channel, the sate passage of a vessel which can navigate only inside that

channel.

A motorboat being overtaken has the right-of-way.

Motorboats approaching head to head or nearly so should pass port to port.

When motorboats approach each other at right angles or obliquely, the boat on the right has the right-of-way in most

Cases. Motorboats must keep to the right in narrow channels when safe and practicable. Mariners are urged to become familiar with the complete text of the Rules of the Road in U.S. Coast Guard publication "Navigation Rules."

NOTE

NORTHERN RIGHT WHALE CRITICAL HABITAT (precautionary area: 50 CFR 226.203c, 224.103c; see note A) It is illegal to approach any right whale anywhere closer than 500 yards

SEDIMENT TRAPS

Sediment traps are designed to delay shoaling of the navigable portion of a channel by trapping advancing littoral material. Sediment traps may shoal at a rapid rate spilling over into the adjacent navigation channel, therefore, mariners should exercise caution when operating near them.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.



FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Guil coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification. to modification.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LMM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at

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Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard

Small craft operators are warned to beware of severe water turbulence caused by large vessels traversing narrow waterways

CAUTION

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	10 0044 Sa 0736 1336 1956	5.4 -0.8 4.4	25 0113 Su 0758 1358 2007	-0.2 4.5 -0.1 3.9	10 3222 Tu 3903 1453 2128	-1.4 5.1 -1.2 4.7	25 0202 W 0839 1425 2055	-0.4 -0.4 -0.4 4	TC 0119 TC 0755 1344 2020	-1.0 5.0 -1.0 5.0	25 0059 W 0728 1315 1946	-0.1 4.5 -0.2 4.7	10 0238 F 0838 1437 2123	-0.6 4.5 -0.6 5.1	25 0200 Sa 0822 1357 2046	-0.4 4.4 -0.6 5.4
	II 0140 Su 0831 1427 2053	-1.3 5.4 -1.0 4.5	26 0149 V 0834 1431 2045	-0.3 4.5 -0.2 3.9	II 3312 W 3949 I537 2216	5.0 -1.2 4.8	26 0238 Th 0915 1455 2133	-0.4 -0.5 -0.5	11 0208 W 0840 1427 2106	-1.1 4.9 -1.0 5.0	26 0139 Th 0807 1349 2027	-0.3 4.5 -0.4 4.9	11 0320 Se 0938 1515 2202	-0.5 4.3 -0.4 5.0	26 0245 Su 0911 1442 2135	-0.4 4.4 -0.7 5.4
	12 0234 H 0923 1516 2147	5.4 -1.1 4.6	27 0223 Tu 0908 1500 2122	-0.3 4.5 -0.2 4.0	12 3402 Th 1033 1622 2302	-1.0 4.7 -0.9 4.7	27 0316 F 0952 1529 2212	-0.4 -0.5 -0.5 6	12 0258 Th 0924 1307 2150	-1.0 4.7 -0.9 5.0	27 0219 F 0848 1424 2108	-0.4 4.4 -0.6 5.0	12 0403 Su 1018 1552 2241	-0.2 4.2 -0.1 4.8	27 0333 W 1001 1530 2227	-0.4 4.3 -0.5 5.3
	13 0327 Tu 1012 1605 2239	5.2 -1.0 4.6	28 0256 W 0942 1528 2200	-0.3 4.4 -0.2 4.1	13 3453 F 1117 1707 2346	-0.8 4.4 -0.8 4.6	28 0357 Se 1031 1609 2254	-D.3 4.2 -D.5 4.6	12 D342 F 1006 1547 2282	-0.B 4.5 -0.7 4.9	28 0300 Sa 0930 1503 2151	-0.4 4.4 -0.8 5.1	13 0447 M 1057 1631 2320	0.1 4.0 0.2 4.6	28 0425 Tu 1055 1524 2322	-0.2 4.3 -0.3 5.2
	14 0421 W 1101 1535 2331	-0.9 5.0 -0.8 4.6	29 0332 Th 1616 1559 2237	-0.2 4.4 -0.3 4.2	14 3547 Sa 1201 1754	-0.2 4.1 -0.3			14 0429 Se 1047 1626 2313	-0.5 4.3 -0.4 4.7	29 0344 Su 1014 1545 2238	-0.3 4.3 -0.5 5.0	14 0533 Tu 1138 1714	0.5 3.9 0.6	29 0524 W 1152 1726	0.0 4.2 -0.1
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3 0335 Su 0933 1615 2203	4.7 9.0 4.7 0.2	10 0234 M 0646 1515 2113	4.2 0.5 4.3 0.9	3 0502 W 1047 1742 2338	4.2 -0.2 5.0 0.1	18 0340 Th 0934 1625 2232
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6 0135 F 0751 1330 2019	-0.3 -0.4 -0.4 5.2	23 0051 5s 0706 1245 1936	-0.2 4.2 -0.5 5.4	9 0238 M 0847 1421 2113	-0.1 3.9 -0.1 4.8	23 0218 Tu 0839 1414 2110
9 0218 Sa 0832 1409 2056	-0.3 -0.3 -0.3 5.0	24 0141 8. 0800 1335 2029	-0.4 4.2 -0.8 5.5	9 0316 Tu 0927 1457 2149	0.0 3.6 0.1 4.7	24 0308 W 0937 1510 2204
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2 0420 -u 1031 1559 2251	0.2 3.9 0.3 4.6	27 0416 W 1046 1617 2313	-0.5 4.3 -0.5 5.3	12 0506 F 1125 1850 2338	0.4 3.9 0.6 4.5	27 0551 Sa 1227 1815
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4 0546 h 1153 1723	0.7 3.9 0.8	29 0000 = 0614 1245 1830	5.1 -0.3 4.5 0.0	14 0018 Su 0623 1250 1832	4.4 0.5 4.1 0.9	20 0138 M 0742 1425 2024
5 0010 F 0631 1237 1815	4.4 0.6 3.9 1.0	30 0108 S# 0715 1347 1939	4.9 -0.2 4.6 0.1	15 0058 M 0708 1337 1930	4.3 0.4 4.3 0.9	30 0235 Tu 0635 1525
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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

MAYPORT, FLA	N. State of the Section of the Secti			
Predicted times and healphin of high and low water-Eastern S To predict local bids, apply the time off-sence helded in MAY 2009 JUNE 2009 Time Ht. Time Ht. Time Ht. Time Ht.	JULY 2009 AUGUST 2009	SEPTEMBER 2009 OCTOBER 2009	NOVEMBER 2009 DECEMBER 2009	
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Statute Miles Company of the statute of the statut	37 37 42	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	# 10 TED AREA MEN TO TE A TO THE TO T	
	Printed at reduced scale.	— SCALE 1:40,000	See Note on page 5.	
	1 1/4 0	SCALE 1:40,000 Nautical Miles		= 3

Yards

1000 0

TINE WEATHER FORECASTS TONAL WEATHER SERVICE

TELEPHONE NUMBER OFFICE HOURS csonville, FL *(904) 741-4311 8:30 AM-5:00 PM (Mon.-Fri.)

cording (24 hours daily)

VA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

1	STATION	FREQ. (MHz)	BROADCAST TIMES
ev, GA	WXM-65	162.525	24 hours daily
cross, GA	WXK-75	162.475	24 hours daily
sonville, FL	KHB-39	162.550	24 hours daily
swick, GA	WWH-39	162.425	24 hours daily
p, GA	WXJ-28	162.450	24 hours daily
ka Fl	WNG-522	162 425	24 hours daily

BROADCASTS OF MARINE WEATHER FORECASTS AND WARNINGS

BY MARINE RADIOTELEPHONE STATIONS

STATION FREQ DAILY BROADCAST - EST SPECIAL WARNING

NMA - 10 2670 kHz 1:20 AM & PM 157.1 MHz 7:15 AM, 5:15 PM *On receipt

ceded by announcement on 2182 kHz/156.8 MHz

stress calls for small craft are made on 2182 kHz or annel 16 (156.80 MHz) VHF.



FACILITIES

Locations of public marine facilities are shown by large magenta numbers with leaders and refer to the facility tabulation.

PUBLIC BOATING INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

The United States Power Squadron (USPS) and U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary (USCGAUX), national organizations of boatmen, conduct extensive boating instruction programs in communities throughout the United States. For information

struction programs in communities introugnout the United states. For information regarding these educational courses, contact the following sourcess USPS – Local Squadron Commander or USPS Headquarters, Post Office Box 30423, Raleigh, N.C. 27612, 919-821-10281.
USCGAUX – 7th Coast Guard District, Brickell Plaza Federal Building, 909 S.E. 1st Ave., Miami, FL 33131-3050, 305-350-5697 or USCG Headquarters (CG-BAU), Washington, D.C. 20593-0001.

t Ed. Aug., 1963 JOINS CHART 11490 Joins page 13

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010, NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010, Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.

Entrançe ---Jekyll Creek

Entrance

Stafford Islan Old Fernand Kingsley Cre

Midsound, South Ameli Nassau Rive Fort George

Mile P Pablo Sisters

TIDAL CURRENT DATA

TIDAL CURRENT DATA							
	POS	ITION	MAX	MUMI	CURRE	URRENTS	
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PLAGE	Laj.	Long.	Direc- tion (true)	Aver- age voloc- ily	Diroc- tion (true)	Aver- age voluc- ity	
	: .	٠,	deg.	knots	deg.	knots	
ST. SIMONS SOUND	N.	W.					
Entrance Brunswick River. Off Quarantine Dock	31 07	81 24 81 28	300 300	2.1 1.3	110 125	1.9 2.1	
Brunswick, off Prince Street Dock	31 08	81 30	340	1.0	165	1.3	
ST. ANDREWS SOUND							
Entrance Jekyll Creek, south entrance Cumberland River, north entrance Cabin Bluff, Cumberland River	31 02 30 57	81 24 81 26 81 26 81 31	270 60 190 170	2.1 1.0 1.3 1.3	105 230 20 355	2.2 1.4 1.5 1.3	
CUMBERLAND SOUND							
St. Marys Entrance Beach Creek entrance, 0.2 mile NW of Stafford Island, west of Old Fernsorlina, Armelia River Kingsley Creek, highway bridge	30 44 30 49 30 41	81 27 81 29 81 29 81 28 81 29	275 340 0 190 150	2.3 1.5 1.8 1.4 1.1	90 165 180 0 330	2.6 2.2 1.3 1.8 1.6	
NASSAU SOUND							
Midsound, 1 ml. N. of Sewpit Creek antrance ————————————————————————————————————	30 32 30 32	81 27 81 28 81 29 81 27	310 340 295 335	1.7 1.4 1.5 0.3	135 160 130 160	1.7 1.4 1.7 0.9	
ST. JOHNS RIVER ENTRANCE (between jetties)	30 24 30 23 30 19	81 23 81 26 81 27 81 26 81 28	275 210 240 180 0	1.9 2.2 2.7 *3.4 1.4	100 25 75 0 180	2.3 3.1 2.9 *5.2 1.4	

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.) Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HQ lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
FI flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Rof radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow
ana abancatariation:			

Bids boulders	CO corai	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

AUTH authorized ED existence doubtful Obstr obstruction PA position approximate Rep reported 21. Wheek, rock, obstruction, or shoal sweet clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLRECS: International Regulations for Pre-enting Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

*Due to changes in the waterway this velocity is probably too large.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11488 81.55. 40 37 4 17 æ g**7** ≅**A ∀**⁸ **1** % 8 27 Joins 27 08 2 92 33 8 27 10 SCALE 1: Nautical Yards Joins page



MERCATOR PROJECTION AT SCALE 1:40,000 SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8902 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if te ephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

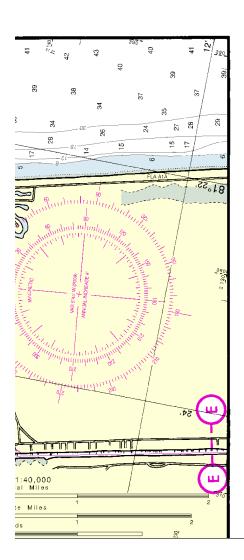
The last three digits are omitted.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.



NAUTICAL CHART 11489 INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

GEORGIA - FLORIDA ST. SIMONS SOUND TO FOLOMATO RIVER

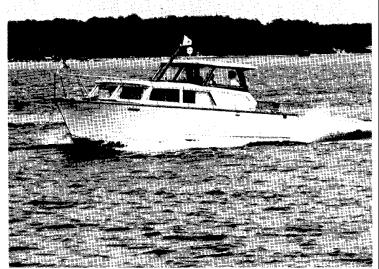
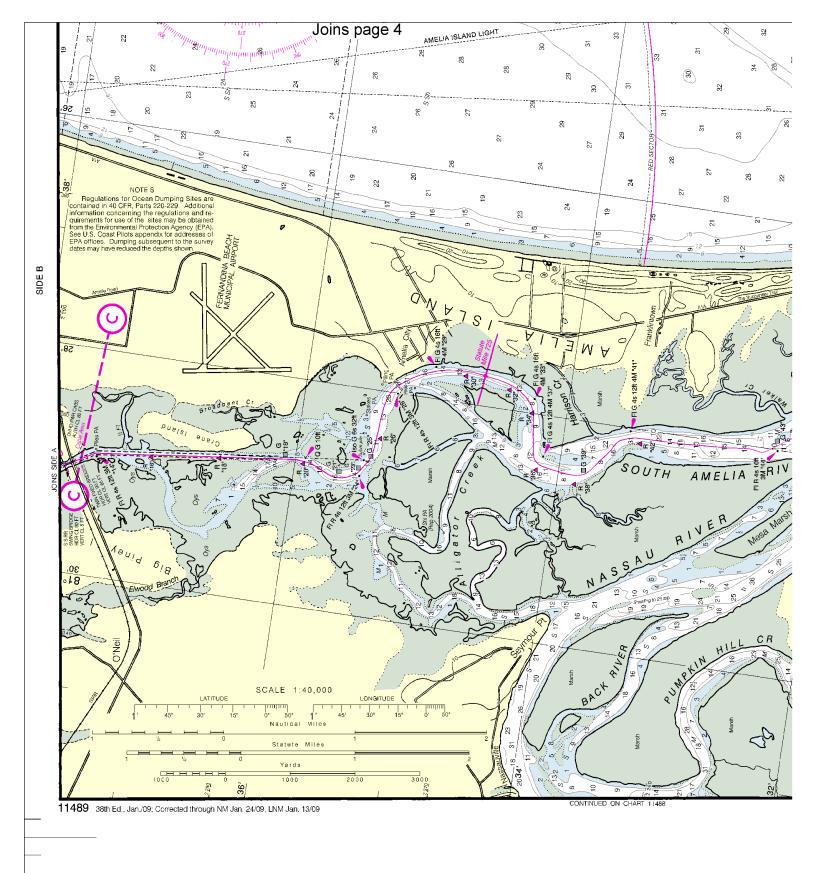


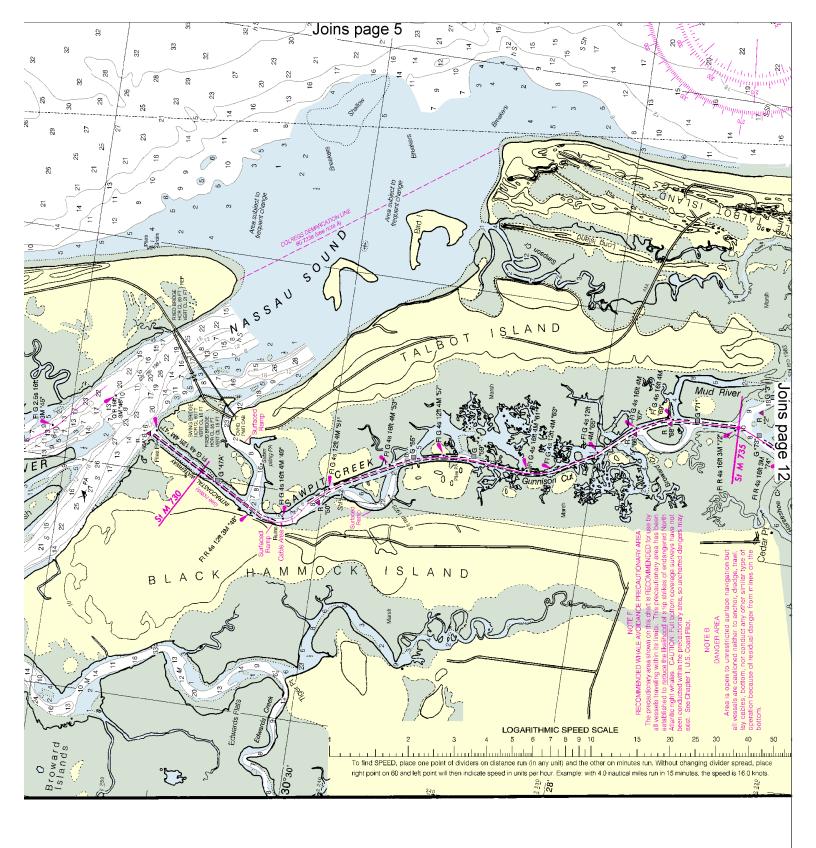
Chart 11489 38th Ed., Jan. /09 ■ Corrected through NM Jan. 24/09, LNM Jan. 13/09

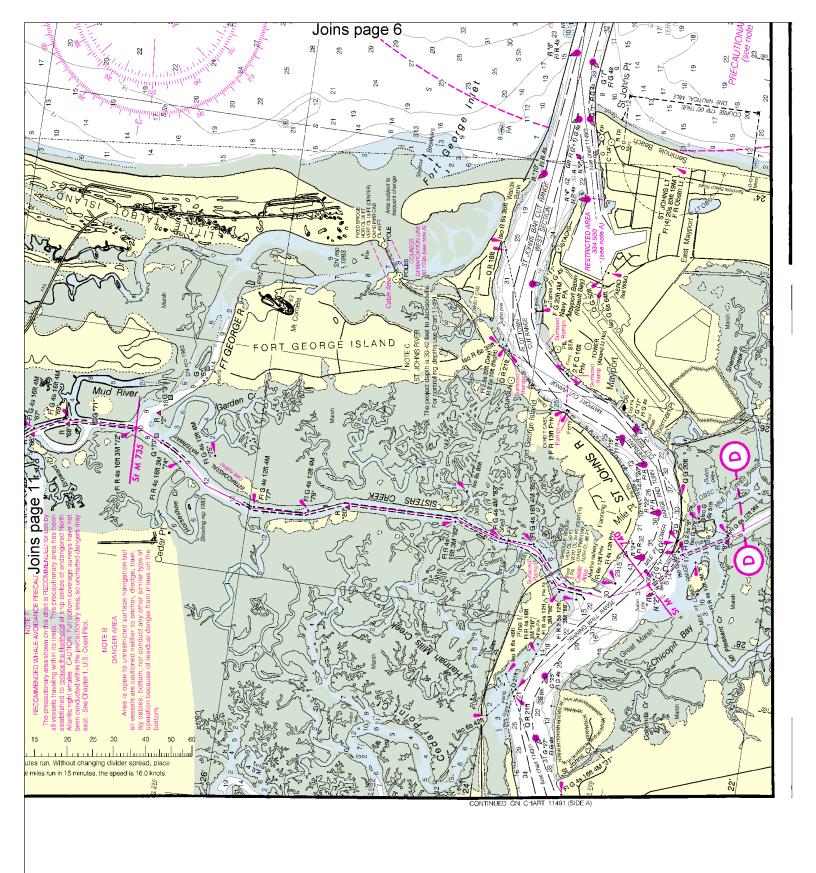
Published at Washington, D.C U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE COAST SURVEY

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM

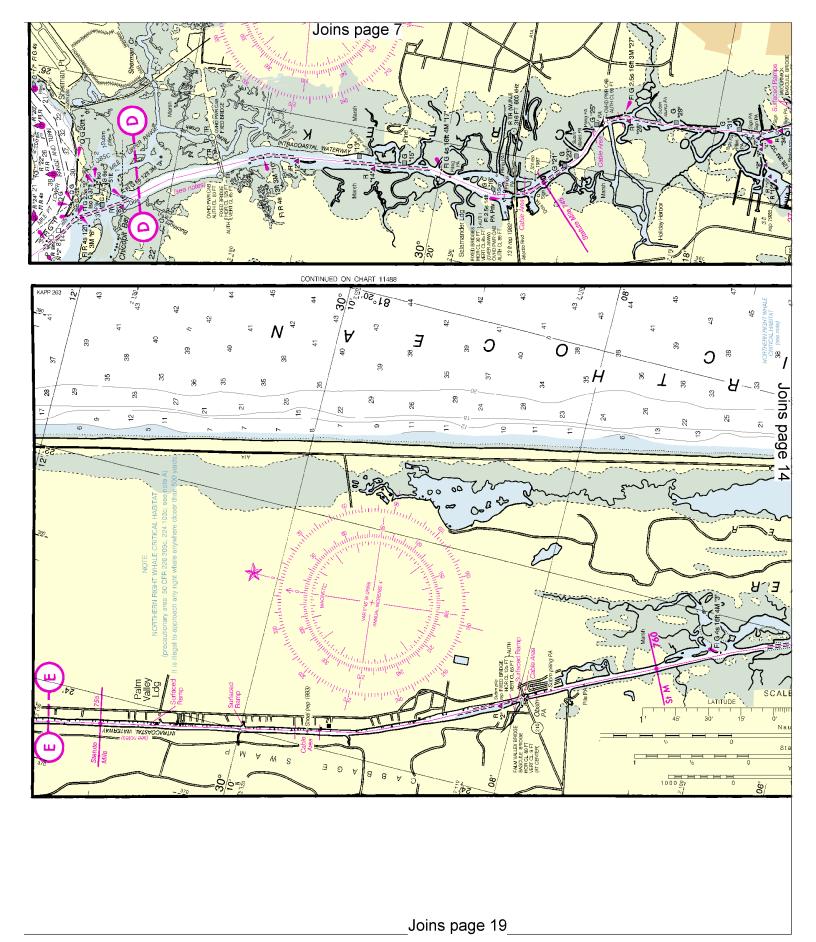


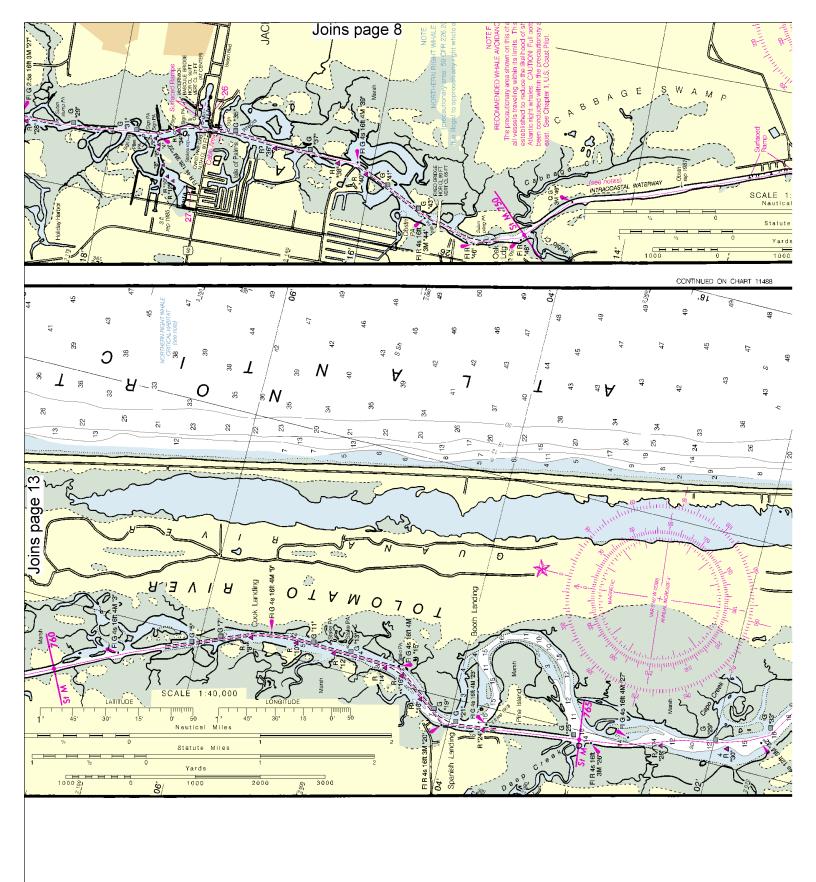


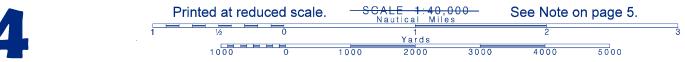






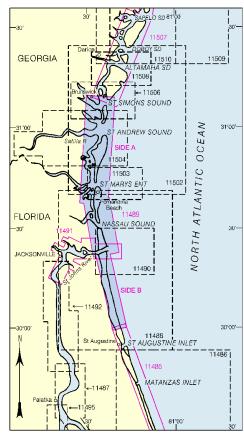






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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

NAUTICAL CHART DIAGRAM



11489

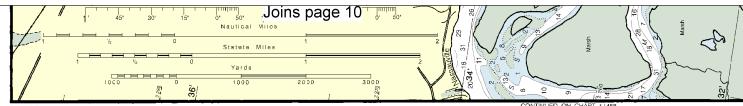




te Miles

Joins page 21

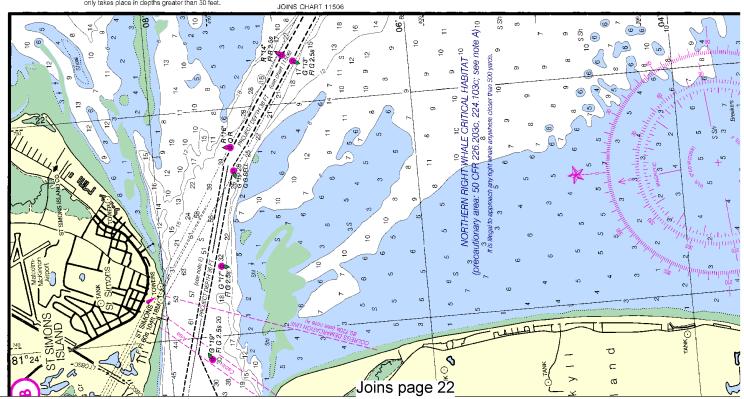
SIDE B



11489 38th Ed., Jan./09; Corrected through NM Jan. 24/09, LNM Jan. 13/09

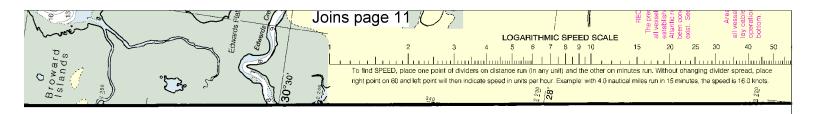
NOTE E

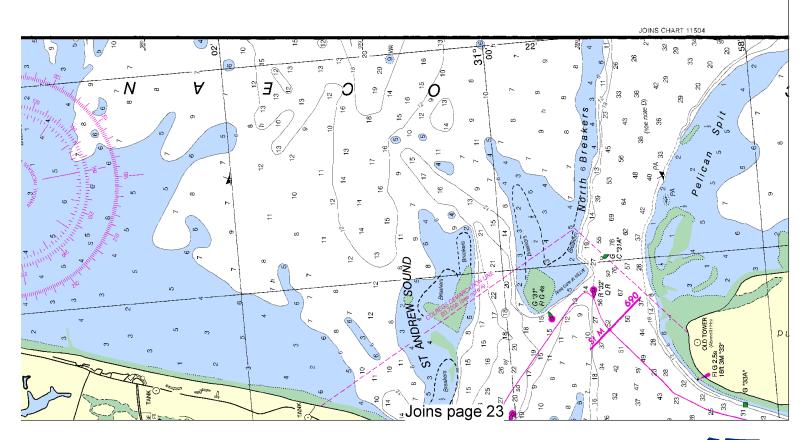
Mariners are cautioned that intermittent open water spoil disposal operations may be conducted in the area south of St. Simons Light. Dumping only takes place in depths greater than 50 feet.

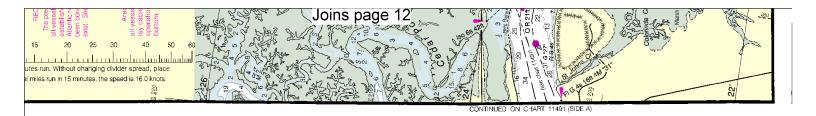


16









CAUTION

Small craft should stay clear of large com-mercial and government vessels even if small craft have the right-of-way.

All craft should avoid areas where the skin

divers flag, a red square with a diagonal white stripe, is displayed.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatiel-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

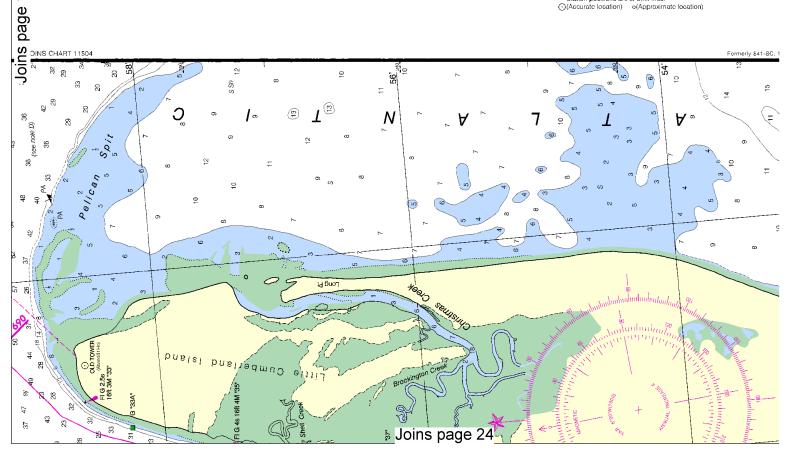
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

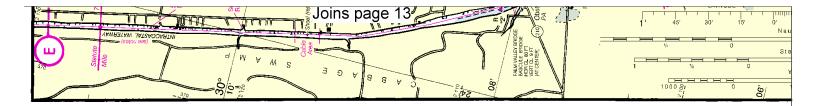
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOTE D CAUTION

The entrance to St. Andrew Sound is subject to frequent change. Buoys 3, 5, 7 and 9 are not charted as they are frequently shifted in position.







NOTE \$

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES

For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Florida State Grid, east zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 10,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.853" northward and 0.662" eastward to sarea with bic chart. to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

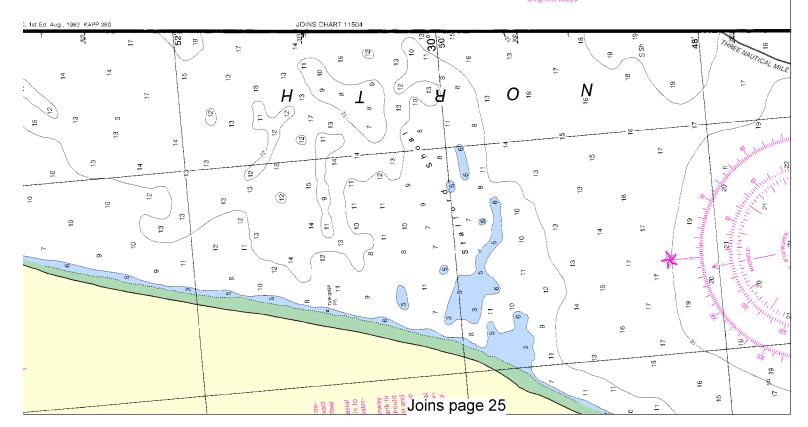
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

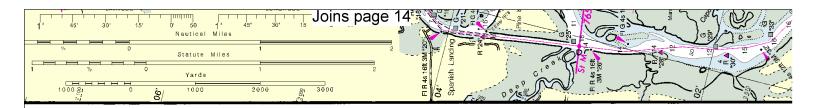
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist with n the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and subthis chart. Not all submarine pipelines and sub-marine cables are required to be burled, and those that were originally burled may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anothoring, dragging, or rawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or

unlighted buoys.





um of this chart (NAD 83) which ered equivalent 984 (WGS 84) d to the North

0.662" eastward

CABLES d cable areas

n the area of ines and sube buried, and <u>က</u> on and when on ghted or

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large sze but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to their bows.

NOTE A

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida or Savannah, Georgia.

Refer to chartec regulation section numbers.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

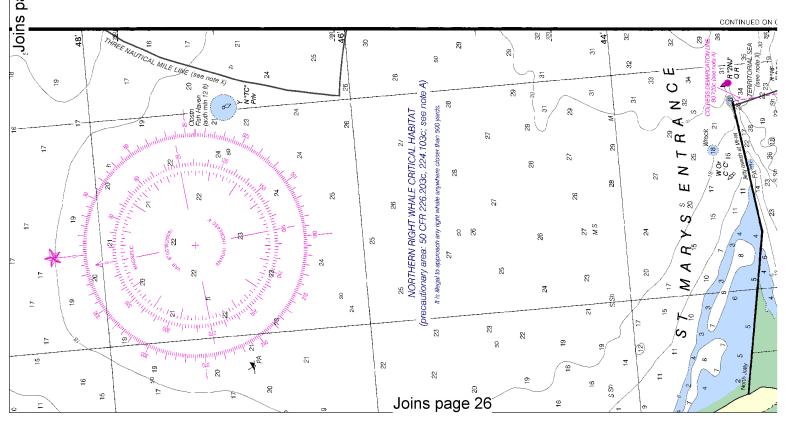
PHINI-ON-DEMAND CHARLS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart
updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and
critica corrections. Charts are printed when ordered
using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are
available 5-8 weeks before their release as tradit onal
NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand
charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683,
http://Nautica Charts.gov, help@NauticaiCharts.gov, or
OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com,
or help@OceanGrafix com. or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.go

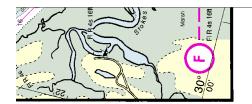
SEDIMENT TRAPS

Sediment traps are designed to delay shoaling of the navigat portion of a channel by trapping advancing littoral material. Sedime traps may shoal at a rapid rate spilling over into the adjace navigation channel, therefore, mariners should exercise caut of when operating near them.







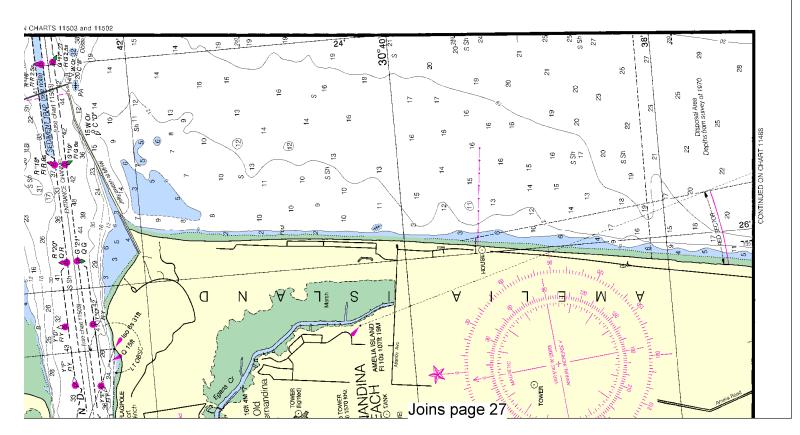


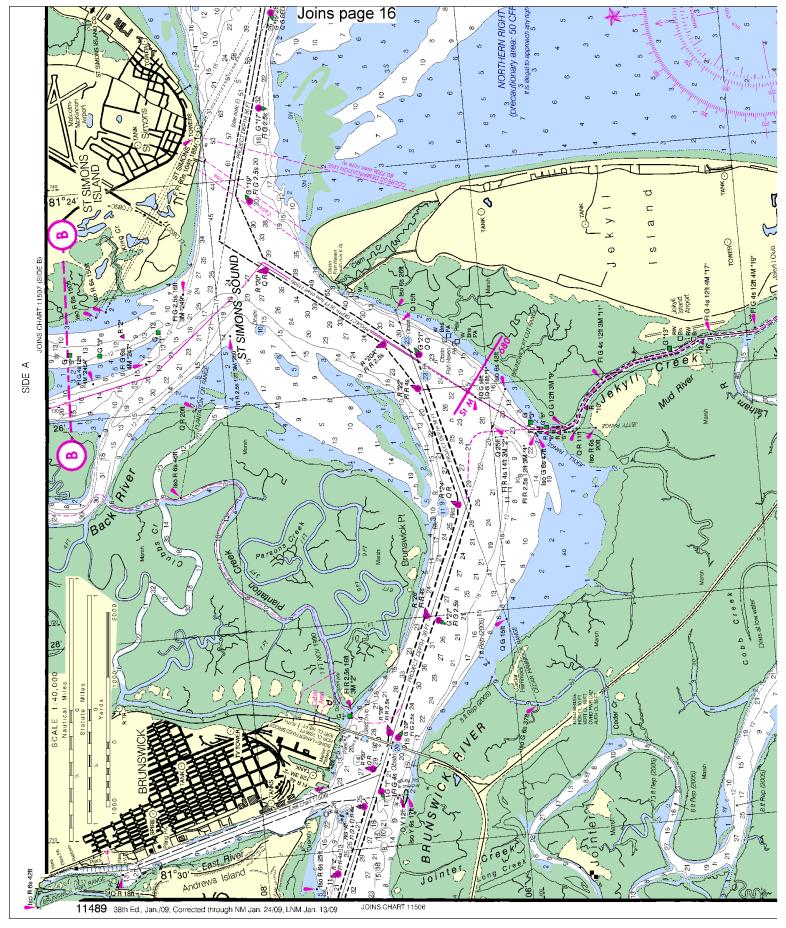
NSN 7642014010253 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11489



gov.

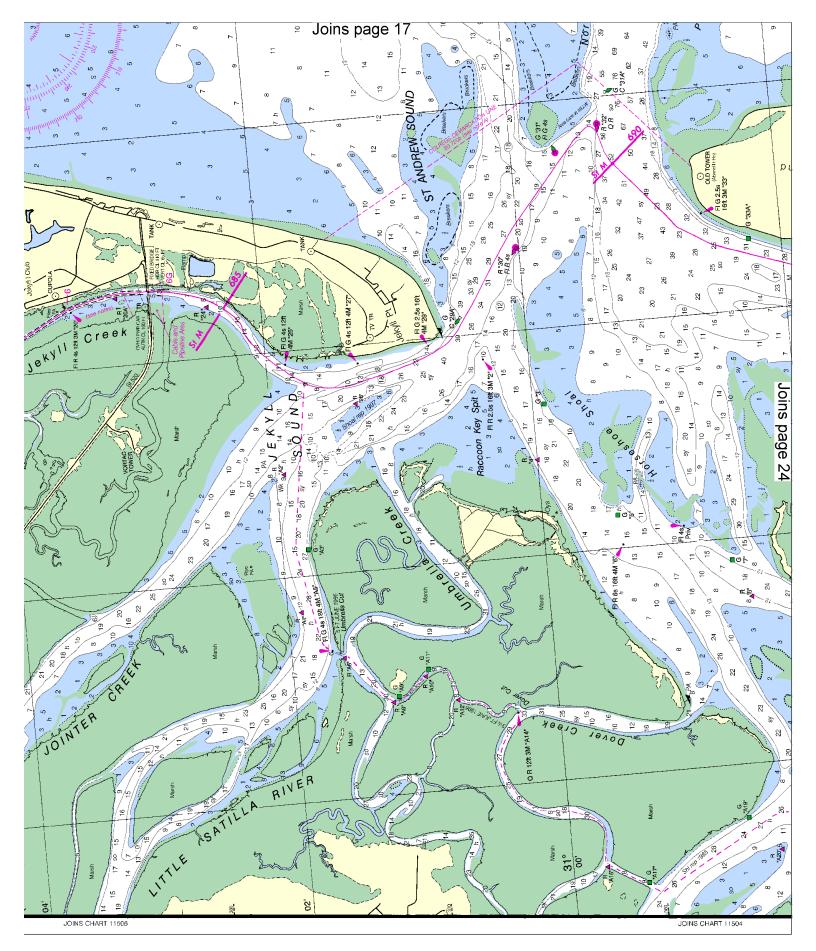
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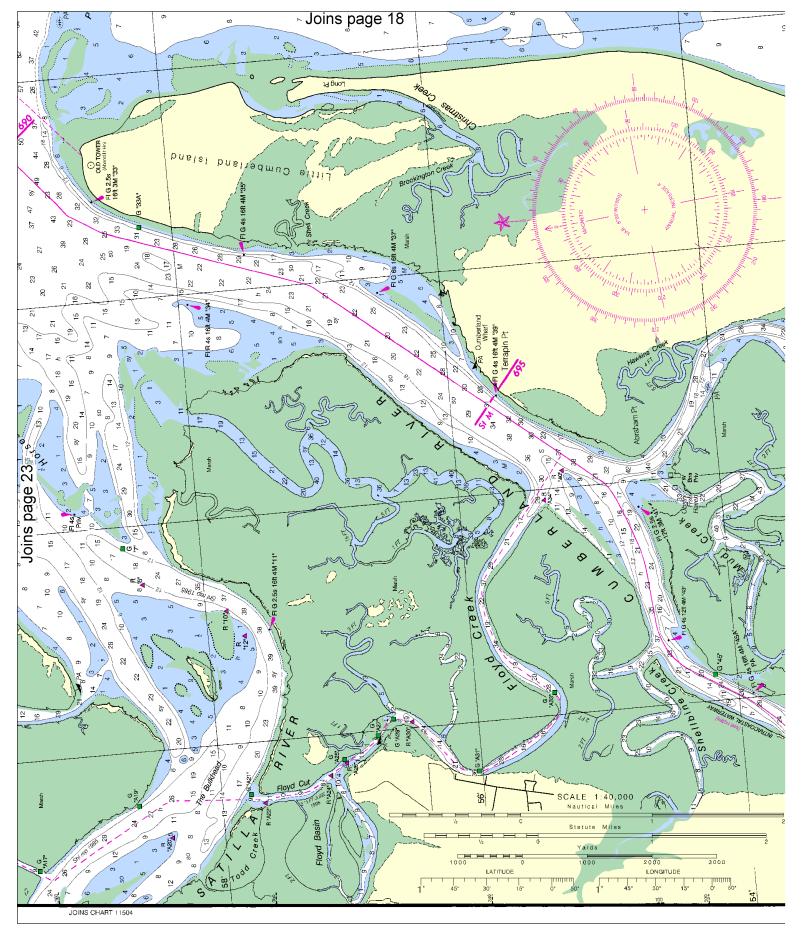




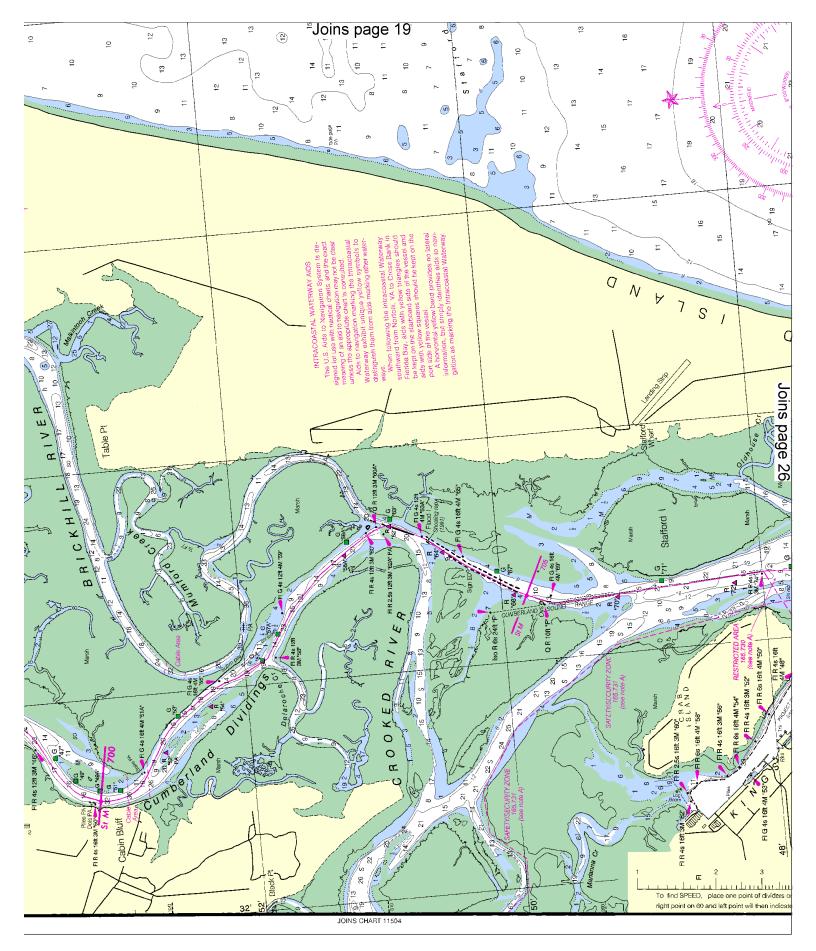


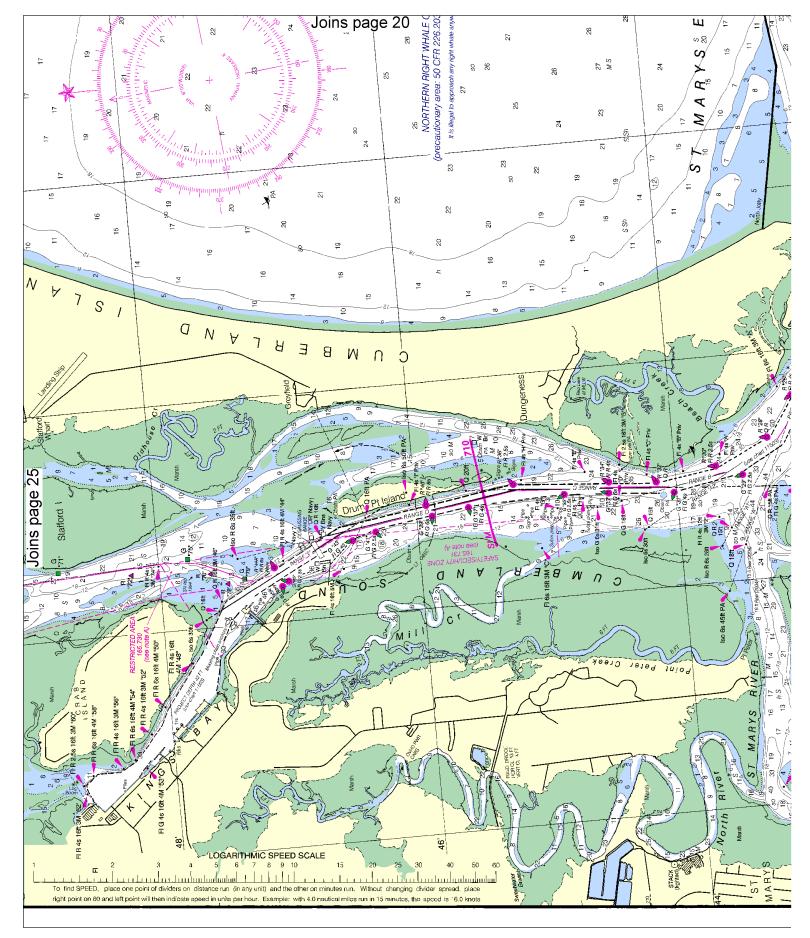






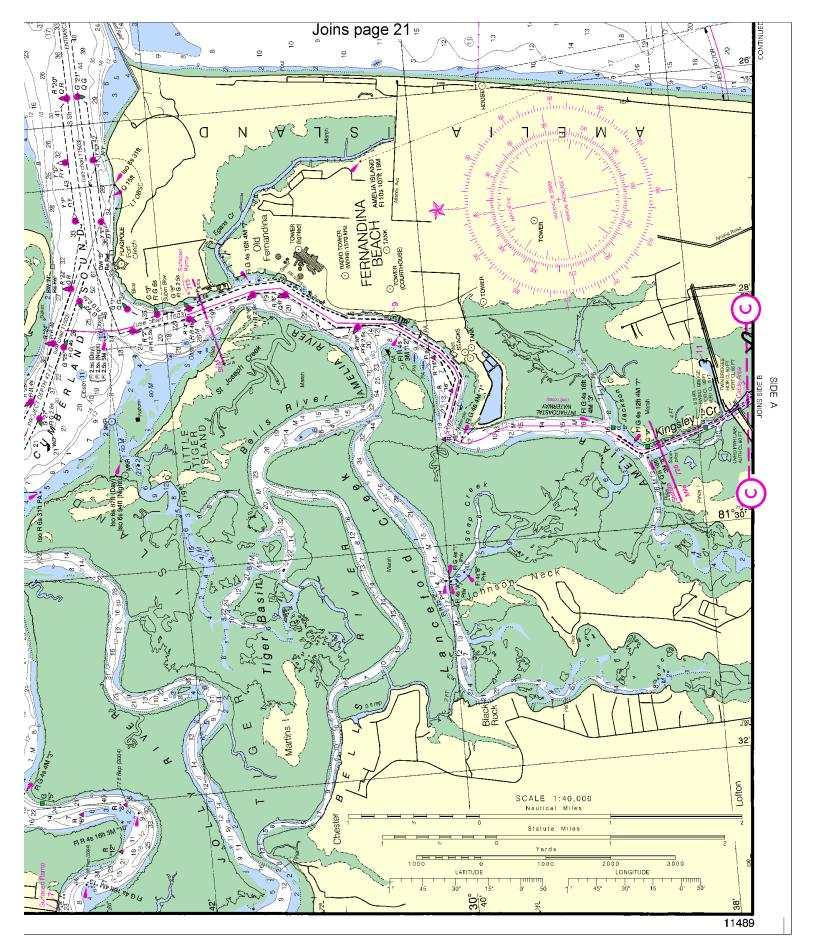












EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls

to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

- 1. Make sure radio is on.
- 2. Select Channel 16.
- 3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
- 4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- 6. Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Brunswick SAR – 912-267-7999 Coast Guard Mayport – 904-247-7350 Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390 Jacksonville Sheriff's Office – 704-630-0500 Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

GA Dept of Natural Resources – 800-241-4113

<u>NOAA Weather Radio</u> – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) –

ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) –

RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketChartsTM – PocketChartsTM are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.Noa.gov, <a href="